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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,597	12/03/2004	Etienne Degand	4004-063-30 NATL	8558
30448	7590	08/28/2006	EXAMINER	
AKERMAN SENTERFITT P.O. BOX 3188 WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33402-3188			PATEL, VINOD D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3742	

DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/516,597	DEGAND ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vinod D. Patel	3742	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/6/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

INTRODUCTION

1. This application/control number 10/516.597 has been examined. This is the first action on the merits of the claimed invention. The application has claims 1-29 pending.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

All references to claim numbers in the specification (eg., Page 1, Para 4) must be changed to more generic terminology since the scope, content and numbering of the claim can change throughout prosecution. Appropriate correction is required.

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because abstract is too general. The abstract is equally readable on the prior art. The abstract must be rewritten to emphasize that which is new in the disclosure. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b). Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure. The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 1, 3 objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1, line 9, replace "at at" with "at" to correct typographic error.

Claim 3, line 2, replace "at at" with "at" to correct typographic error.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A).

Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) discloses an electrically heatable glazing panel (Fig. 11A) comprising spaced first (33a), second (33c) and third (33b) electrical bus bars arranged in order at and along an edge of the glazing panel a first electrically heatable pathway defined between the first and the second bus bars a second electrically heatable pathway defined between the second and the third bus bars.

An electrically heatable glazing panel is adapted to provide for electrical heating of the first electrically heatable pathway by means of a difference in electrical potential applied between the second and first bus bars and which is adapted to provide for electrical heating of the second electrically heatable pathway by means of a difference in electrical potential applied between the second and third bus bars as shown in Fig 11A.

An electrically heatable glazing panel, the first and third bus bars are adapted to be maintained at substantially the same electrical potential for heating of the first and second electrically heatable pathways as shown in Fig 11A.

An electrically heatable glazing panel for heating of the first and second electrically heatable pathways, the second bus bar is adapted to be maintained at a negative electrical potential and the first and the third bus bars are adapted to be maintained at a positive electrical potential as shown in Fig 11A.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-9, 12, 14 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in view of Smallbone (US4251316).

Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) discloses an electrically heatable glazing panel (Fig. 1-18B) comprising a substrate (11, 31) and at least two electrically heatable zones, each electrically heatable zone comprising: a substantially transparent, electrically conductive coating layer (12, 32), spaced bus bars (13a, 13b, 33a, 33b, 33c, 33d) adapted to supply electrical voltage across the substantially transparent, electrically conductive coating layer, and a conductive path defined between the bus bars, slits (34, 35) with different patterns as shown in Fig 2-10 to form non conductive portions, the length of the conductive path is substantially the same in each zone as shown in Figure 14, the bus bars are provided along the length of the lower edge of the glazing panel as shown in Figure 11a, the electrically heatable zones are delimited by at least one zone boundary which is substantially insulating as shown in Figure 14, the one or more zone boundaries are provided by non-coated portions (34, 35) of the glazing panel, the outer most slit (34) constitutes the "zone boundaries" each slit is 100 μm or less (Page 1, line 129- page 2, line 2), the substrate is glass (21), the glazing panel is for an automobile or the like used as window glass (Page 1, line 6-10).

With respect to claim 1, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) does not disclose at least one of the electrically heatable zones the conductive path changes direction at least once along its length within the electrically conductive coating layer so as to double back upon itself.

With respect to claim 2, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) does not disclose at least one portion of the conductive path extends substantially from a lower edge of the glazing panel to an upper edge of the glazing panel.

With respect to claim 3, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) does not disclose the conductive path changes direction at least once along its length within the electrically conductive coating layer so as to double back upon itself.

With respect to claim 14, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) does not disclose the the glazing panel is laminated.

Smallbone (US4251316) discloses an electrically heatable glazing panel (Fig. 1-14) comprising a substrate (1) and at least two electrically heatable zones, each electrically heatable zone comprising: an electrically conductive coating layer, spaced bus bars (4) adapted to supply electrical voltage across the substantially transparent, electrically conductive coating layer, and a conductive path defined between the bus bars in which at least one of the electrically heatable zones the conductive path changes direction at least once along its length within the electrically conductive coating layer so as to double back upon it self, one portion of the conductive path extends substantially from a lower edge of the glazing panel to an upper edge of the glazing panel as shown in the Figures by slit (5) to form non conductive portions on the surface

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to avoid hot spots in the predetermined area and to provide uniform temperature distribution (column 3, lines 25-35), the length of the conductive path is substantially the same in each zone as shown in the Figures, all the bus bars are provided along the length of the lower edge of the glazing panel as shown in Figures (1,4,5,7 and 8), the electrically heatable zones are delimited by at least one zone boundary which is substantially insulating, the one or more zone boundaries are provided by non-coated portions (5) of the glazing panel, the glazing panel is laminated (claim 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide slit to provide a conductive path between two bus bars in which the electrically heatable zones the conductive path changes direction along its length within the electrically conductive coating layer so as to double back upon it self in a laminated heatable glazing panel as taught by Smallbone (US4251316) in order to avoid hot spots in the predetermined area and to provide uniform temperature distribution for an electrically heatable glazing panel of Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A).

10. Claims 10-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in view of Smallbone (US4251316) and further in view of Wo00/72635.

The claim differs from Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in calling for a solar control coating layer, a resistance between 2 and 25 to ohms/square.

WO00/72635 discloses an electrically-heatable solar control coating used to heat automotive glass. See abstract. An electrically-heatable solar control coatings for

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glazing panels is well known in the art, solar control coatings not only are electrically heatable, they also reduce incident solar energy while allowing visible light to pass therethrough. See P. 1, lines 17-28. Moreover, as is well known in the art, such electrically heatable coatings have resistances from 2-4, and in some cases, 8-20 ohms per square. See P. 3, lines 20-30. In view of WO00/72635, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a solar control coating in the apparatus of GB2186769 to provide a coating that was not only electrically heatable along the surface of the glazing, but also reduces incident solar energy while allowing visible light to pass therethrough.

The claims also differ from GB2186769 in calling for the panel to be thermally toughened. But such a toughening technique is well known in the art as evidenced by WO00/72635 in P. 5, line 3 (disclosing tempering). In view of WO00/72635, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to thermally toughen the panel, such as tempering, to increase the panel's durability and strength.

11. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in view of Smallbone (US4251316) and further in view of Spagnoli et al (US 5466911).

The claims differ from GB2186769 in calling for the glazing to be an automotive side window and to have at least one acute angle. But electrically-heated automotive side windows are well known in the art. Spagnoli et al (US 5,466,911), for example,

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discloses an electrically heated glazing for a vehicle's side window for deicing so that the rear view mirror 112 can be observed through the window. See Fig. 1A. Note also the glazing's acute angle. In view of Spagnoli et al (US 5,466,911), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the glazing for a vehicle side window in the previously described apparatus to clear ice from the side window so that the rear view mirror can be observed through the window.

12. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in view of Smallbone (US4251316) and further in view of Spagnoli et al (US 5466911) & McMaster (US 3,475,588) & Marriott (US 4,119,425)..

The claim differs from the previously cited prior art in calling for the glazing panel to be substantially triangular. But conforming trapezoidal glazing panels are well known in the art as evidenced, for example, by McMaster (US 3,475,588). In Fig. 1, McMaster (US 3,475,588) discloses a trapezoidal, electrically-heated glazing panel D that forms a conforming side window. In view of McMaster (US 3,475,588), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a trapezoidal glazing panel in the previously described apparatus to form a conforming side window.

Although the panel D of McMaster (US 3,475,588) has four sides, forming a conforming an electrically-heated side window with three sides such that it is substantially triangular is well known in the art as evidenced by Marriott (US 4,119,425) noting electrically-heated, triangular conforming side windows 13 in Figs. 1-3. Such an

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arrangement uses less glass in manufacture than trapezoidal conforming windows. In view of McMaster (US 3,475,588), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to form the conforming side window with a triangular shape in the previously described apparatus to minimize the amount of glass used in manufacture, thus reducing cost.

13. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) in view of Smallbone (US4251316) and further in view of WO00/72635.

The claims also differ from GB2186769 in calling for the temperature variation to be less than 15 degrees C following voltage application and equilibrium. Fabricating a glazing panel with a heatable coating to uniformly heat the panel notwithstanding the presence of discontinuities in the coating, however, is well known in the art.

WO00/72635 discloses providing an electrically conductive band to bound a data transmission window (discontinuity) in the coating to more uniformly heat the panel and minimize perturbations. See abstract and P. 5, lines 6-20. In view of WO00/72635, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide means to uniformly heat the panel notwithstanding the presence of discontinuities in the coating to minimize heating perturbations and hot spots along the panel.

14. Claims 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A).

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With respect to claim 25-27 and 29, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) discloses claimed invention and teaches use of three bus bars and heatable pathway between bus bars except fourth and fifth bus bar.

Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) discloses the claimed invention except for fourth and fifth bus bar . It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide fourth and fifth bus bar, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

With respect claim 28, Hasegawa et al. (GB2186769A) discloses the claimed invention except for the electrically heatable pathways are provided by electrically heatable wires, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide electrically heatable wires, since it has been held to be within the general skill or a worker in the art to select a known material such as film or coating or wires on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vinod D. Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-4785. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.30 A.M. TO 4.00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robin Evans can be reached on 571-272-4777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

VP

 8/11/06
Vinod Patel
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3742